UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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L A W S A N D R E G U L A T I O N S

Administered by the
United States Department of Agriculture
Governing the

IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES

of

FOOD, DRUGS, PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND PLANT
AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

May, 1931

This memorandum contains a general outline of the purpose and essential requirements of the laws and regulations, administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, governing the importation into the United States of foods, drugs, plants, animals, and plant and animal products, etc. It has been compiled primarily for the use and information of representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other Departments of the United States Government in foreign countries.

Although this material has been prepared with the cooperation and approval of the several bureaus and administrative divisions, which are charged with the enforcement of the measures herein described, it is not to be regarded as a digest but rather as an introduction to the nature and scope of the import regulations administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For more specific and detailed information concerning the various provisions herein cited, attention is directed to the text of the laws and regulations, a list of which will be found at the close of this memorandum. C.L.L.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
Administered by the United States Department of Agriculture Governing the

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Federal Department of Agriculture is charged by Congress with the administration of certain regulatory measures and restrictions governing importations into the United States. These restrictions, in the main, consist of what are commonly known as sanitary and quarantine rules and regulations. Their primary purpose is to prevent the introduction, or further inroads, of foreign insect pests and plant and animal diseases, of wild birds and animals, which may be dangerous or injurious to American agriculture, livestock and forestry.

Existence in other parts of the world of injurious insect pests, and of plant and animal diseases, that are either unknown or under control in the United States, coupled with the tremendous increase in world commerce during the past thrity years in plants, fruits, animals, meats, and other food products, has greatly increased the danger from the introduction and spread of such pests and diseases into this country. The importation of plants and plant products without inspection or safeguards of any kind have been the means of entry of practically all of our plant and insect pests. The damage to crops caused by these imported farm and forest pests is conservatively estimated at upwards of a billion dollars a year.

These regulations may be roughly divided into two groups or categories. One consists of the sanitary and quarantine measures which are intented essentially for the protection of American agriculture, livestock, and forestry. To this group belong the plant quarantine act; the insect pest act; the act and regulations governing the importation of domestic livestock and other animals; the act and regulations governing the sanitary handling of hides and skins, and other animal by-products, hay, forage or similar material offered for entry into the United States; the act and regulations governing the importation of adult honey bees, and the act and regulations governing the importation of wild birds and animals that are dangerous to agriculture and horticulture.

The second group of regulatory measures consists of laws and regulations that are intended primarily to protect the public health and purse by preventing the importation of foods, drugs, chemicals, and other products which may be unwholesome, adulterated, injurious, or worthless for the purpose for which they are intended. This category includes such laws as the food and drugs act, commonly known as "The Pure Food Law"; the meat inspection and imported meat acts; the act governing the importation and inspection of tea; the insecticide act; the act and regulations governing the preparation, sale, and importation of viruses, toxins, and analogous products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals; and the act to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States.

Although these regulatory measures all apply to importations, many of them are of a general character and apply to both domestic and foreign commerce. In other words, the effect of such regulations is merely to make imported products subject to the same restrictions and standards that have been fixed for the products of domestic origin which move in domestic interstate commerce. This is particularly true, for example, of such measures as the food and drugs act; the meat inspection and imported meat acts; the insecticide act, and the act regulating the preparation, sale and importation of viruses, toxins, etc.

The requirements of the grain standards act and the cotton standards act do not apply directly to importations. The provisions of these acts apply to imports only when the imported grain or cotton after importation is made the subject of a business transaction which involves the shipment of such products in interstate or foreign commerce as defined by the act. Many of the federal acts that relate to importations and shipments in interstate commerce have their counterparts in State or local legislation, which supplement the federal acts.

A summary of the essential provisions of the several regulatory measures administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, together with an analysis of their purpose and economic effect, is given in the succeeding pages.

II. THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The Federal Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or regulate the entry of foreign plants and plant products. The main purpose of the act is to prevent, so far as possible, further inroads of foreign insect pests and diseases of plants by

controlling or prohibiting the entry of any plant or plant product which may be the vehible for the introduction of such pests. Aside from certain minor efforts by one or two States, no control over such entry of foreign pests had been exercised prior to 1912, with the result that a veritable stream of new pests was entering this country and becoming established. This act is administered by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, with the aid of an advisory Federal Plant Quarantine Board.

Conditions Necessitating the Act: The more important pests of agriculture and forestry in this country are of foreign origin. The importations of plants and plant products without inspection or safeguards of any kind have been the means of entry of practically all of these pests. At least 100 of these are major plant pests; there are many hundreds of minor imported pests. It is conservatively estimated that such imported farm and forest insect pests alone now cause crop losses of two billion dollars a year.

The large development in world commerce in plants, fruits, and vegetables during the last thirty years has greatly increased the danger of the introduction of pests. The increasing entry of such products from Asia, Africa, and other remote regions led to the entry of many pests absolutely unknown in this country, and hence impossible to guard against, such as the chestnut blight, citrus canker, Japanese beetle, and oriental fruit worm.

Prior to August 20, 1912, there was no Federal law which gave authority to restrict or safeguard in any way the entry of plants and plant products for the purpose of excluding such pests. It was known that there were many hundreds, or even thousands, of important pests of all kinds of crops including forest trees which had not yet gained entry into this country and which should therefore be kept out.

The first attempt to secure national plant quarantine legislation followed the San Jose scale scare in the early nineties, and was largely an effort to secure Federal authority to prevent interstate spread of this pest, with provision for mere incidental safeguards against the introduction of new foreign pests. Nothing came from this effort.

The second and ultimately successful effort to secure national plant pest legislation was occasioned by the risk which became very apparent in the years 1908 and 1909 of the entry and wide distribution throughout the United States of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth through importations of nursery stock. Other important risks especially in view, in connection with this attempt to secure legislation, were the danger of entry of the dreaded potato wart disease known to occur in various European countries, and of the Mediterranean fruit fly, a pest which at that time had a nearly world-wide distribution and had demonstrated that it was probably the worst of all fruit pests. These dangers led to the drafting of a new bill substantially along the lines of the present Plant Quarantine Act. This bill, after encountering much opposition and after numerous amendments and reintroductions, was finally passed. It became a law on August 20, 1912.

As illustrating the rate of entry of such enemies, no less than six new major pests gained entry and establishment during the four years immediately preceding 1912. These are the oriental fruit worm, Japanese beetle, citrus canker, potato wart, European corn borer, and camphor scale. These

and plant insect and disease enemies, earlier introduced, now represent the more important pests of agriculture and forestry in this country and involve annual losses to farm crops which have been conservatively estimated to approximate $2,000,000,000. Most of these pests are now thoroughly established and widespread in the United States.

Some of the more recently introduced ones, however, have still such limited distribution or local foothold as to make it desirable, under any reasonable expenditure, to hold them in check and prevent their spread as long as practicable. The importance of such new pests if indicated in some measure by the fact that Congress is now making annual appropriations for their control, prevention of spread, and, in some instances, eradication, of sums totaling upwards of $,500,000. Such control within the United States of new plant enemies or diseases is the second important object provided for in the act.

For the prevention of entry of known foreign pests about 22 quarantine and restrictive orders prohibiting or regulating entry of plants and plant products are now being enforced. The domestic quarantines enforced under this act deal with such newly established pests as the pink bollworm of cotton, the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, the white pine blister rust, and the black stem rust of wheat. In addition, all border traffic with Mexico is; under special authority from Congress, regulated and safeguarded. This involves the inspection and disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, baggage, and other materials entering from that country, with the purpose, more particularly, of protecting the great cotton industry of the South from further invasion by the pink bollworm and of excluding various fruit and other crop pests.

That the restrictions on plant entry from foreign countries have been fully justified by the results is indicated by the fact that during the 19 years of enforcement of this act, there has been, with three exceptions (the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton and the Mexican fruit fly from Mexico, and the entry into Florida through unknown means of the Mediterranean fruit fly - the last two since eradicated) so far as known, no establishment of an important new pest. This is in striking contrast with the record of the few years immediately preceding 1912.

Before adopting the present general policy of restricting the entry of foreign plants to horticultural, educational, and scientific needs, the Department gave seven years' trial to the system of unlimited entry under foreign inspection and certification, with such re-examination of the imported material as was possible at destination in the United States. That this system was fairly tried out there is no question, and its failure was clearly indicated by the startling record of pest interceptions with such imported material; and still more by the realization that such interceptions, under the conditions of reinspection possible in this country, necessarily represented only a small part of what was actually coming in.

Under the policy of restricted entry, no plant or class of plants is embargoed, but any plant may be brought in for any of the essential purposes indicated above, under the safer inspection and control methods

which are possible with limited imports. The importations of restricted or so-called "embargoed" plants, during the eleven-year period, 1919 to 1930, totaled in excess of 143,000,000 plants. As indicating the liberality of entry under these provisions, it may be noted, for example, that there have been thus imported 166,000 rose plants, representing over 4,000 different varieties; about 1,800 different varieties of gladioli, and over 3,000 different dahlias.

III. INSECT PEST ACT*

The Insect Pest Act is designed to prevent the introduction or the extention of inroads in the United States of insects injurious to crops, vegetables, trees, etc. The purpose and general scope of the Act, as set forth in Section 1 of the Act, is as follows:

> "That no railroad, steamboat, express, stage, or other transportation company shall knowingly transport from one State or Territory into any other State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia into a State or Territory, or from a State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from a foreign country into the United States, the gipsy moth, brown-tail moth, leopard moth, plum curculio, hop plant-louse, boll-weevil, or any of them in a live state, or other insect in a live state which is notoriously injurious to cultivated crops, including vegetables, field crops, bush fruits, orchard trees, forest trees, or shade trees; or the eggs, pupae, or larvae of any insect injurious as aforesaid, except when shipped for scientific purposes under the regulations hereinafter provided for; nor shall any person remove from one State or Territory into another State or Territory, or from a foreign country into the United States, or from a State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from the District of Columbia into any State or Territory, except for scientific purposes under the regulations hereinafter provided for, the gipsy moth, brown-tail moth, lepoard moth, plum curculio, hop plant-louse, boll-weevil, or any of them in a live state, or other insect in a live state, which is notoriously injurious to cultivated crops, including vegetables, field crops, bush fruits, orchard trees, forest trees, or shade trees; or the eggs, pupae, or larvae of any insect injurious as aforesaid."

IV. THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The Food and Drugs Act, popularly known as the "Pure Food Law," was passed in 1906, and is enforced by the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This act prohibits the importation, shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or the manufacture or sale in any territory or the District of Columbia, of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs. The act is designed to protect the public health from injurious

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(*) An Act ot Prohibit Importation or Interstate Transportation of Insect Pests, and the Use of the United States for that Purpose, Approved March 3, 1905.

foods and the public purse from falsely or fraudently labeled foods or drugs. It also serves to promote fair trade by guarding the honest manufacturers against unfair competition with misbranded or spurious articles sold under the guise of higher priced commodities.

Domestic Foods: In the law, the term "food" is not confined to those products which are commonly recognized as food for mankind, but includes also beverages (such as soft drinks and mineral water), confectionery, condiments, feeds for cattle, horses, and poultry, and substances like baking powder that enter into the preparation of foods. Nor does the law restrict the application of the term "adulterated" to foods containing an added poisonous or deleterious substance, such as milk preserved with formaldehyde, which might prove harmful to the consumer. Within the law, "adulterated" has a far wider significance, being applied as well to the following kinds of foodstuffs: (1) Those which are made wholly or in part from filthy or decomposed material, as in the case of catsup made from rotten tomatoes, or milk containing an excessive number of bacteria; (2) those which have been cheapened by the substitution in whole or in part of some less valuable material or one possessing no food value whatsoever, such as an article sold as coffee in which the coffee has been replaced wholly or partially by chicory, or cottonseed meal containing an excessive amount of cottonseed hulls; (3) those of an inferior grade made to simulate goods of better quality, for example, acetic acid which has been colored to look like cider vinegar; and (4) those from which certain valuable component parts have been removed, as skim milk offered for sale as whole milk.

Under the Food and Drug Act many cases are brought against manufacturers and shippers who violate the misbranding clauses of the law. Misbranding of food, which may be defined as the use of an untruthful or misleading lable, includes the sin of omission as well as the sin of commission. Labeling a bottle of cottonseed oil "Olive oil" is a typical error of commission, whereas the manufacturer who fails to declare the weight of food in package form is guilty of the error of omission. Shading from one of these types of violation to the other are many forms of misbranding.

Often labels are worded in strict accordance with the facts, but the type is so arranged or pictorial representations are so employed that the purchaser receives an entirely erroneous impression as to the contents of the package. Deceptive labeling of this kind is considered to be in violation of the act.

Another all-too-common deception against the consuming public is the selling of food of short weight quantities, in package form. Prints of butter weighing from 14 to 15 ounces, but bearing no statement to indicate that they fall short of one pound, are representative of this type of fraud. The Food and Drug Administration protects the purchaser against such practices by enforcing that section of the law which provides that a food shall be judged misbranded, "if in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count."

The most recent amendment to the law, approved July 8, 1930, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to determine, establish and promulgate standards of quality, condition and/or fill of container for each class of canned food except meat and meat food products, subject to the Federal Meat Inspection Act, and canned milk. It further authorizes the Secretary to prescribe and promulgate the form of statement which must appear in a plain and conspicuous manner on each package or label of canned food which falls below the standard.

Domestic Drugs: To secure the desired effect, it is imperative that all drugs used or prescribed by a physician shall be what he has every right to expect them to be, judging by their labels. If they are under or over the accepted standards, the Food and Drugs Act demands that their labels shall so specify.

In addition, the Food and Drugs Act covers medicines that are advertised and sold directly to the general public - the so-called "patent medicines." False and fraudulent statements of therapeutic effect are banned. Under the law the presence in a preparation, and the quantity in which they occur, of certain dangerous or habit-forming substances, enumerated in the act, must be made known upon the label. With this information at hand, the purchaser, of course, may exercise his own discretion in administering the product.

Anyone found guilty, after trial in the Federal courts, of violating the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, or who pleads guilty to such an offense, is subject to a fine, and, under certain circumstances, to imprisonment. The evidence necessary to prove a producer or shipper guilty is gathered and presented at the trial by the Food and Drug Administration, through the U. S. Department of Justice.

Imported Foods and Drugs: The general provision of the Food and Drugs Act that relates expressly to imported foods and drugs will be found in Section 11 of the Act, which reads, in part, as follows:

> Sec. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture, and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appears from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the

consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. **********"

Many food products, crude drugs, and medicinal preparations are constantly being offered for importation into the United States. The import section of the act provides that they shall be refused admission if they fail to meet the requirements of the act contained in sections 7 and 8, which define adulteration and misbranding respectively and which are applicable to all goods which are imported or which pass into interstate commerce, whether of domestic or of foreign origin. It also provides that goods which are not in accord with the laws of the country of origin or which are otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States shall be refused admission. When circumstances warrant, however, relabelling or reconditioning of the goods is allowed, if thereby a product meeting the requirements of the act may be obtained.

The field work of the Food and Drug Administration is divided into three districts, with headquarters at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. Stations with laboratory facilities are situated in the Eastern District at Baltimore, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Savannah, and San Juan, Porto Rico; in the Central District at Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, and New Orleans; in the Western District at San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Denver. They are responsible for the supervision of all interstate and import traffic in foods and drugs. Each of these stations covers not only the port of entry at which the laboratory is situated but, through cooperation with deputy collectors, covers all ports of entry in its territory, so that every port of entry in the United States is covered by essentially the same type of inspection. Final action is taken by the stations at ports of entry. In all cases, however, where the importer is not satisfied with the action or decision given at the port of entry he may appeal in turn to the District Chief, to the Chief of the Food and Drug Administration, and finally to the Secretary of Agriculture, if he believes the circumstances warrant.

Procedure in connection with the enforcement of the section of the act dealing with foods and drugs offered for importation into this country does not involve court action to determine the legality of the product to be imported. But the goods as entered are in customs custody and are delivered to the importer after filing a customs bond equal to the value of the goods plus duty (the goods being subject to return on demand by the collector). The importer or consignee is liable, under his bond, if any of the goods found to be contrary to the provisions of the act are improperly disposed of. This section of the act, therefore, is administered not only by the Department of Agriculture, but also by the Treasury Department, and involves active cooperation between the Bureau of Customs of that Department, and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

All invoices covering foods and drugs are accompanied by a declaration of the shipper signed by him on Consular Form 198, which requires certain statements regarding the manufacturer and country of origin, and regarding colors or preservatives which may have been used. It also includes a general statement that the shipper has no knowledge that this product is one contrary to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

All invoices of foods and drugs are made available by the customs officials at the time when goods are being appraised for duty, and the sample cases used for the purpose of appraisement by customs officials are made available for inspection. Special inspection is also made of wharf goods on the docks. Samples are taken from time to time of the various foods and drugs which are imported, when the conditions are such that adulteration or misbranding is suspected. Further, from time to time special study is made of each particular line of goods, with complete sampling.

If goods are sampled and on examination are found to be in accord with the provisions of the act they are promptly released. If adulteration or misbranding is encountered, the importer is given a hearing and is duly notified to that effect. If he is able to produce reliable evidence, based on actual analysis, indicating that the holdings of the Government may be in error, a reexamination is granted. Otherwise he is allowed to make request for release of the goods under conditions which might make them legal, such as relabeling, cleaning, sorting, etc., or he may make request for exportation of the goods, which must be under customs supervision.

After the hearing the importer is promptly notified of the conditions which must be fulfilled, whether they involve conditional release or exportation under customs supervision. This notice goes out over the signature of the collector, who holds the bond given at time of entry.

If the importer faithfully performs the conditions of release, involving relabeling or sorting, the goods which have been inspected are found to be properly relabeled, as well as the sound portion of goods found to be properly reconditioned, are thereupon allowed entry. Destruction of the rejections from reconditioning is required, although in some instances, where rejections may have a restricted technical use, release for such use in this country under proper control may be permitted. As a result of such action many shipments covering less serious forms of adulteration or misbranding are released after suitable relabeling, sorting, cleaning, or denaturing, or after specific proof is given that they be employed for a technical purpose. However, in cases of gross misbranding or knowing adulteration, such privilege of relabeling or conditioning is not granted.

In all instances the goods are delivered to the importer under a bond in the form prescribed by the Collector of Customs. If final inspection shows that the conditions of release have not been properly carried out and the goods have been allowed to go into consumption in an adulterated or misbranded form, the importer becomes liable under the bond which he gave at time of entry, and appropriate legal action is taken accordingly.

V. IMPORTATION AND INSPECTION OF TEA

The importation of tea into the United States is subject ot the provisions of an act commonly known as "The Tea Act," enforced by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture. Its purpose is to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea into the United States. Tea is subject to the provisions of both the Food and Drugs Act and the Tea Inspection Act, but whereas the Tea Act provides for the physical standards of quality, as well as purity, the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act apply only to cases of adulteration and misbranding.

Prior to 1883, the United States was the dumping ground for much of the adulterated and spurious tea from the tea-producing countries of the world. This condition became so bad that in 1883 American importers and dealers appealed to Congress for the enactment of a regulatory measure which would keep such teas out of this country. The first law governing the quality and purity of teas entering the United States was passed on March 2, 1883. Under this act, which was administered by the Treasury Department, tea-examining offices or laboratories, in charge of qualified tea examiners, were established at different ports of entry.

Although the system of inspection which was provided for under this act proved of great service and kept many impure and unwholesome teas out of the country, it was impossible to administer it uniformly because the tea examiners had different ideas as to what constituted adulterated or spurious tea, and even boards of arbitration gave different decisions on similar teas.

The administration of the law of 1883 was so unsatisfactory that the importers and the Treasury Department appealed to Congress to revise and establish uniform physical standards of purity and quality. This was secured through the enactment on March 2, 1897 of the present tea act entitled "An Act to Prevent the Importation of Impure and Unwholesome Tea." This act was administered by the Treasury Department until 1920, when the responsibility for its administration was delegated by Congress to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The present act provides for a board of seven tea experts appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose duty it is to fix uniform standards of quality, purity, and fitness for consumption. The law also provides for qualified tea examiners to be placed at ports of entry and for a permanent board of tea appeals composed of three employees of the Department of Agriculture. The standards thus fixed are recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture and are established by him each year to go into effect on May 1. After the standards are fixed, quantities of the tea selected are packed and distributed among the tea examiners and sold to the trade at actual cost.

The act also provides that in comparing the tea with the government standards, the teas shall be tested according to the usages and customs of the tea trade, including the testing of an infusion in boiling water and, if

necessary, chemical analysis. It will readily be seen that this is a wise provision. Tea buyers in the countries of production or foreign tea shippers can compare their teas with the Government standards at the time of shipping them, and if the tests are carefully and conscientiously made the exporter or importer assumes little risk. Tea importers and exporters should have little excuse for rejection of their teas. All of the methods used under the tea inspection law are simple and inexpensive and can be applied at the time of purchase in the tea-producing country.

Commercial teas are made from the tender leaves of the tea plant. These young leaves contain the stimulating alkaloid caffeine and the other ingredients which give commercial teas their value and flavor. The lower leaves on a tea shoot not only have practically no stimulating value, but, in a general way, the lower the leaf the less the flavor, so that if cup tests were not made to determine the quality it would be possible to import teas made from the lower leaves that would be absolutely devoid of any stimulating effect and could not be regarded as commercial tea. In other words, although all tea is made from the leaves of the tea plant, all tea leaves that are manufactured or cured cannot be considered commercial tea. No tea can be considered as commercial tea unless it is made of leaves that are young enough to contain the necessary ingredients. This can be determined only by experienced tea tasters and can be regulated only by fixed standards of quality and purity like those provided for in the present law. Only standards of the lowest grade of purity and quality that are fit for consumption are established under the act.

The wise provision for establishing physical standards affords a definite measuring-stick against which all teas entering the United States must be placed, making possible a uniform and definite administration of the law. With the trade and the Government using the same test and with the physical standards always in the hands of the tea trade, the operation of the law is at all times under the surveillance of every importer and handler of teas in the United States.

In May, 1912, attempts previously made to keep out tea containing artificial coloring and facing culminated in the establishment of standards which have made all teas entering the United States since 1912 free from coloring and facing material. The preliminary test adopted by the Government for detecting impurities in tea is so simple that it can be used by buyers in the Far East. This aids them to ship only teas which meet our requirements for purity. As a result few or practically no teas are now rejected as containing impurities. Even the countries which produced colored and faced teas have ceased to manufacture such teas since they were given a fictitious value by the use of artificial coloring and facing. This change, which was extremely hard to make, has been to the advantage of the tea trade and has caused teas in the United States to be sold more for cup quality than for style.

Less than one-half of one per cent of the tea imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was rejected, according to a report of the Supervising Tea Examiner. This report shows that out of a total of 98,551,814 pounds of tea examined at all stations, 457,537 pounds, or 0.464 per cent was rejected. All of these rejections were for quality.

VI. IMPORTATION OF MILK AND CREAM

The importation of milk and cream into continental United States is prohibited unless the person by whom such milk or cream is shipped or transported into the United States holds a valid permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, under the terms of an Act of Congress approved February 15, 1927, and taking effect upon the expiration of ninety days from the date of its enactment. This law is enforced by the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This statute provides that no milk or cream shall be considered fit for importation into the United States: If produced from cows which are not healthy and which have not been inspected within one year previous to such offering for importation, and, in case of raw milk or cream, if produced from cows which have not passed a tuberculin test within one year previous to the time of importation; if the establishments or plants in which such milk or cream is produced or handled are not maintained in sanitary condition as determined by suitable inspection; in the case of raw milk, if the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter exceeds 300,000, and, in the case of raw cream, 750,000; in the case of pasturized milk, if the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter exceeds 100,000, and, in the case of pastuerized cream, 500,000; and if the temperature of the milk or cream exceeds 50° F. at the time of importation.

There is an exception to this limitation of bacteria content in the case of imported milk or cream which may be subjected to a manufacturing process where sterilization is necessarily employed, and the place of production of such milk or cream is not further removed than fifteen miles from the place of manufacturing or processing, but in no case may such milk or cream be imported whose bacteria content per cubic centimeter exceeds 1,200,000. There is an exception also in the case of raw milk with respect to the application of tuberculin tests to the producing animals and to the application of the temperature test at the time of importation, if such milk is imported only for the purpose of pasteurization or condensing and the place of production is located not further than twenty miles from the place of pasteurization or condensation.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to cause such inspections to be made as are necessary to insure that milk and cream are produced and handled in accord with the requirements of the act, and he is authorized to accept, within his discretion, duly certified statements from a duly accredited official of an authorized department of any foreign government, or of any state of the United States, or of any municipality thereof, that the provisions regarding the health of the producing animals, their freedom from tubercular affections, and the sanitary conditions of the producing or handling establishment, are in accord with the terms of the act.

All shippers of milk or cream into the United States must procure a permit from the Department of Agriculture before importations are permitted. These permits are issued after inspection has shown that the conditions of their animals and producing establishments are within the requirements of the law. Such permits are revocable if, after issuance, it is found that any of

these provisions is not fully met and they are revocable if the bacterial content and/or the temperature of the milk or cream at the time of importation exceed the limitations prescribed. The act also prescribes a penalty for knowing violation on the part of any individual, firm, or corporation resident in the United States.

VII. THE INSECTICIDE ACT.

The Insecticide Act of 1910 is a regulatory law designed to prevent the manufacture, sale, or transportation of insecticides or fungicides (including disinfectants) which are below the strength claimed for them, which will not accomplish the results promised, which are injurious, or which will fail to comply with any other provisions of the act. The purpose is to eliminate untruthful and misleading statements from labels.

The law also provides that all insecticides and fungicides (other than paste lead arsenates and Paris greens) which contain inert ingredients shall bear a statement upon the face of the principal label of each and every package giving the name and percentage amount of each and every inert ingredient contained therein and the fact that it is inert, or, in lieu of this, a statement of the name and percentage amount of each and every ingredient which has insecticidal or fungicidal properties, together with the total percentage of inert ingredients. For insecticides (other than lead arsenates and Paris greens) and for fungicides which contain arsenic or compounds of this metal, a statement must be made on the face of the principal label of the total arsenic, expressed as percentage of metallic arsenic, and total arsenic in water-soluble forms, similarly expressed. The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for the enforcement of the law.

The products regulated by this act are of varied character and are used for many purposes. They include articles for application to crops, animals (including poultry), households, schools, hospitals, and human beings, to rid them of insects and fungi. The effect of the enforcement of this law is felt on the farm and cattle range, and in the orchard, home, school, hospital, and all other places where the human race is engaged in the unending struggle for supremacy over the armies of insects and germs which at times take heavy toll of life and property. All classes of people are directly benefited by the enforcement of this law. The enforcement has had a marked effect upon the industry engaged in the manufacture and sale of insecticides and fungicides and each year sees progress in the direction of more truthful labels and a higher standard of quality in the products on the market.

The industry has made tremendous strides since the inception of this regulatory work and new problems are constantly being presented. "Swat the fly," "Kill the tick," and similar slogans result in increased production and use of insecticides and fungicides. The spread of the boll weevil, the outbreak of infestation of the Japanese beetle, the increasing attention paid to all phases of sanitation in the home and on the farm and in all places of public assemblage, the annual problem of the mosquito, clothes moth, fly, tick, poultry and cattle lice, and insects and fungi infesting the crop and garden, result in the marketing of a large number of remedies. It is a never-ending work which must continue to increase in volume and importance.

The law applies to both imported and domestic products. In so far as the law applies to importations, the requirements and restrictions are the same as those prescribed for domestic products.

A violation of the act is punishable for the first offense by a fine, and for a second offense by a fine or imprisonment, or both. The law also provides for the seizure of consignments of adulterated or misbranded products, thereby keeping the goods out of the channels of trade and away from the unsuspecting consumer. This penalty feature of the law does not apply to insecticides and fungicides offered for importation into the United States. The regulatory work relating to insecticides and fungicides offered for importation is carried out in cooperation with the officials of the Division of Customs of the Treasury Department.

VIII. FEDERAL CAUSTIC POISON ACT.

The purpose of the law is to safeguard the users of certain dangerous caustic and corrosive acids, alkalies, and other substances by requiring that parcels, packages, or containers suitable for household use bear upon the label or sticker the word "Poison" in uncondensed gothic capital letters of not less than 24 point size and, immediately following the word "Poison," directions for treatment in case of internal or external injury.

The Act was passed by Congress and became effective on the date of its passage, March 4, 1927. The law provides that no penalty or condemnation shall be enforced for any violation of the act occurring within six months of its passage.

The Food and Drug Administration is charged with the enforcement of the law and the work involves the responsibility of regulating the interstate shipment and importation into the United States at its various ports of entry of the dangerous caustic and corrosive substances, as defined in the act, and also the manufacture and sale of such products in the territories and District of Columbia.

The law names the substances regulated by its provisions as follows:

(1) Hydrochloric acid and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized hydrochloric acid (HCl) in a concentration of 10 per centum or more.

(2) Sulphuric acid and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) in a concentration of 10 per centum or more.

(3) Nitric acid or any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized nitric acid (HNO_3) in a concentration of 5 per centum or more.

(4) Carbolic acid (C_6H_5OH), otherwise known as phenol, and any preparation containing carbolic acid in a concentration of 5 per centum or more.

(5) Oxalic acid and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized oxalic acid ($H_2C_2O_4$) in a concentration of 10 per centum or more.

(6) Any salt of oxalic acid and any preparation containing any such salt in a concentration of 10 per centum or more.

(7) Acetic acid or any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized acetic acid ($HC_2H_3O_2$) in a concentration of 20 per centum or more.

(8) Hypochlorous acid, either free or combined, and any preparation containing the same in a concentration so as to yield 10 per centum or more by weight of available chlorine, excluding calx chlorinata, bleaching powder, and chloride of lime.

(9) Potassium hydroxide and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized potassium hydroxide (KOH), including caustic potash and Vienna paste, in a concentration of 10 per centum or more.

(10) Sodium hydroxide and any preparation containing free or chemically unneutralized sodium hydroxide (NaOH), including caustic soda and lye, in a concentration of 10 per centum or more.

(11) Silver nitrate, sometimes known as lunar caustic, and any preparation containing silver nitrate ($AgNO_3$) in a concentration of 5 per centum or more; and

(12) Ammonia water and any preparation containing free or chemically uncombined ammonia (NH_3), including ammonium hydroxide and "hartsborn", in a concentration of 5 per centum or more.

The law recites that any dangerous caustic or corrosive substance as defined in the act, will be regarded as misbranded unless it bears a conspicuous, easily legible label or sticker, containing:

(1) The common name of the substance;

(2) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, seller, or distributor;

(3) The word "poison" running parallel with the main body of reading matter on the label or sticker, on a clear, plain background of a distinctly contrasting color, in uncondensed gothic capital letters, the letters to be not less than twenty-four point size unless there is on the label or sticker no other type so large, in which event the type shall be not smaller than the largest type on the label or sticker; and

(4) Directions for treatment in case of accidental personal injury by a dangerous caustic or corrosive substance, except that such directions need not appear on label or stickers, on parcels, packages, or on containers at the time of shipment or of delivery for shipment by manufacturers and wholesalers for other than household use.

The law provides that any person violating any provision of the law shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $200 or imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both. The

law also provides for the seizure of shipments of misbranded substances.

IX. FEDERAL NAVAL STORES ACT.

The Federal Naval Stores Act, approved March 3, 1923, is enforced by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture. This act applies to spirits of turpentine and rosin. It defines the kinds of spirits of turpentine and rosin and establishes standards therefor. Authority is granted the Secretary of Agriculture to establish additional standards or modify existing standards as the need may arise under specifically prescribed conditions. The act contains both service and regulatory provisions. Under the service provisions the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to examine naval stores upon request of any interested person and analyze, classify, or grade the same on tender of the cost thereof. The issuance of certificates showing the results of such analysis, classification, or grade is required.

Under the regulatory provisions of the act the following are made unlawful in interstate commerce or in commerce in the District of Columbia and the territories:

(a) The sale in commerce of any naval stores, or of anything offered as such, except under or by reference to United States standards.

(b) The sale of any naval stores under or by reference to United States standards which is other than what it is represented to be.

(c) The use in commerce of the word "turpentine" or the word "rosin", singly or with any other word or words, or of any compound, derivative, or imitation of either such word, or of any misleading word, or of any word, combination of words, letter or combination of letters, provided herein or by the Secretary of Agriculture to be used to designate naval stores of any kind or grade, in selling, offering for sale, advertising, or shipping anything other than naval stores of the United States standards.

(d) The use in commerce of any false, misleading, or deceitful means or practice in the sale of naval stores or of anything offered as such.

Penalties of fines or imprisonment or both are provided for the wilful violation of the regulatory provisions of the act and the Secretary is authorized to report such violations when detected to the Department of Justice for the institution of appropriate action.

X. IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK.

The importation of domestic livestock and other animals into the United States is subject to certain restrictions which are designed to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases. Under the regulations

now in effect it is necessary that those desiring to import ruminants and swine from certain countries first obtain a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture and that the animals be accompanied by a certificate showing freedom from disease and exposure thereto as set forth in regulation 6 of B. A. I. Order 301. Irrespective of this requirement, however, animals of these kinds are subject to inspection and to quarantine on arrival in this country. There are especial requirements for livestock from Mexico. These are contained in B. A. I. Order 327 issued in accordance with Article XII of a convention ratified by the two governments on January 17, 1930. Cattle, sheep and other domestic ruminants and swine from countries in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists are prohibited importation into the United States by an act of Congress approved June 17, 1930, under authority of which B. A. I. Order 326 with Amendment 1 has been issued listing countries in which one or both of these diseases are believed to exist. In Order 301 there is a prohibition upon entry into ports of the United States of vessels having on board as sea stores, cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine which originated in a region in which foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists.

Laws and regulations intended to prevent the introduction of disease in imported cattle have been in effect since the Civil War. The introduction of contagious pleuro-pneumonia into the United States, some years ago, and the danger of infection of our livestock through the importation of animals from countries in which serious animal plagues existed, made it necessary to guard more adequately against the importation of cattle, other domestic ruminants, and swine, which were diseased or had been exposed to disease.

XI. IMPORTATION OF HIDES, SKINS, AND OTHER ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS, HAY, STRAW, ETC.

Congress has conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture certain general regulatory powers, designed to prevent the introduction into the United States of communicable diseases of animals from a foreign country through the medium of animal by-products and feeding material. Hides and skins, hair, wool, hay, straw, and other materials and animal by-products are being imported into the United States from countries in which serious diseases of livestock exist.

Hides and other animal by-products, as well as hay, straw, other feeding materials, and used bags or bagging which may have become infected with disease germs, may when imported into the United States, act as the vehicle for the transmission to this country of anthrax or foot-and-mouth disease, and other infectious and dangerous diseases to man and animals. It is accordingly provided under these regulations that the various materials shall either meet certain sanitary requirements as a prerequisite to their unrestricted entry into this country, or shall be handled after arrival in the United States under suitable restrictions and under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. The requirements applicable to the several products covered by this law are set forth in regulations published in B. A. I. Order 313.

The regulations are in no sense prohibitive, except in so far as they apply to by-products taken from diseased animals and dried blood, or blood meal, which unless coming from a country which is free from foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest must be accompanied by the certificate of an American consular officer, showing that it has been subjected to an adequate degree of heat in the process of manufacture.

Garbage derived from fresh or frozen meat which has originated in any region in which either foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists is prohibited unloading from any vessel upon the mainland of or within the three mile limit in the navigable waters of any port of entry of the United States except in tight receptacles for incineration or transportation beyond the three mile limit for the purpose of dumping. This requirement incorporated in B. A. I. Order 315 has the effect of preventing the feeding of garbage from any ship carrying fresh or frozen meat taken aboard in a country infected with one of the aforementioned diseases; likewise, it is required by B. A. I. Order 318 that the feet of dressed poultry originating in infected countries be removed at a point above the spur or spur core and be destroyed or disinfected at time of entry, this to prevent use of the feet in the garbage feeding of swine or other animals.

XII. IMPORTATION OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, ETC.

The importation of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals can be made only under permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1913. The purpose of this requirement is to prevent the introduction and dissemination of foreign animal diseases. If a foreign producer desires to have his products distributed in this country, it is necessary that the actual importer hold a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Before a permit is secured, it is necessary to furnish complete information concerning the product, (as required by the regulations) which among other things shall contain a full description of the methods by which the product was prepared.

At various times prior to 1913, the introduction of biologic products from foreign countries had caused considerable concern as to their potential danger and the possibility of introducing into this country foreign animal diseases, such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, etc. One vaccine of foreign origin intended for use on man has been found to be the cause of at least one outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

XIII. MEAT INSPECTION AND MEAT INSPECTION ACT

The so-called imported meat act prohibits the importation into the United States of meat and meat products that are unwholesome or unfit for human food as defined in the act, or that do not otherwise comply with the regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The purpose of this act is to prevent the importation into this country of meat and meat products that may have come from diseased animals or that may otherwise be injurious to the health of the people.

This law as re-enacted in the Tariff Act of 1930 reads as follows:

> "No meat of any kind shall be imported into the United States unless such meat is healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food and contains no dye, chemical, preservative, or ingredient which renders such meat unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food, and unless such meat also complies with the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture. All imported meats shall, after entry into the United States in compliance with such rules and regulations, be deemed and treated as domestic meats within the meaning of and subject to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 674), commonly called the 'Meat Inspection Amendment,' and the Act of June 30, 1906 (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 768); commonly called the 'Food and Drugs Act,' and Act amendatory of, supplementary to, or in substitution for such Acts."

The safeguards against the importation of meat unfit for human food include a rigid system of meat inspection, which requires ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of the animals from which the meat is derived, as well as sanitary handling of the meat. In pursuance of the provisions of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture has ruled that no meats or meat products shall be imported into the United States from any country which does not maintain a national system of meat inspection which is the substantial equivalent of the system maintained in the United States.

The following countries maintain systems of meat inspection under which meat and meat food products are permitted entry into the United States:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Brazil
Canada
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Danzig
Denmark
England
France
Germany
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxemburg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Paraguay
Scotland
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Uruguay
Wales

The importation of chilled or frozen meats from certain countries is prohibited, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest. The countries from which such importations are forbidden are shown in B. A. I. Order 326 with Amendments.

No importation of meat and meat products from any other countries is permitted. This restriction is based on the fact that these countries do not maintain a National system of meat inspection substantially equivalent to that maintained in the United States, thus making it difficult, if not impossible, to protect the American people from the importation of meat from unsound or diseased animals.

In the case of other countries, the prohibition stands primarily either because they are not meat-exporting countries, or because they have made no attempt to qualify under our regulations. As already pointed out the essential element in the American system of meat inspection is the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of the animal from which the meat is derived.

The importation of animal casings is restricted by the provisions of Bureau of Animal Industry Order 305, effective on December 1, 1927, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious, infectious, or communicable animal diseases. A certificate is required showing that the casings were derived from healthy animals which received ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter, are clean and sound, and were handled in a sanitary manner. Casings unaccompanied by this certificate, and those in sheepskins or other skins as containers, and those found unclean or unsound upon inspection are ordered to be destroyed, exported, or disinfected as the case may require.

XIV. IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Animals imported by a citizen of the United States for breeding purposes are admitted free under the provisions of Paragraph 1606 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The act provides, however, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless purebred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed. It is further provided that the certificate of such record and pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the Department of Agriculture, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with an affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer, that the animal imported is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be required for determining the purity of breeding and the identity of such animal.

The regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in furtherance of the foregoing provision are designated Bureau of Animal Industry Order 325, effective June 18, 1930, and supersede all previous regulations on the same subject.

XV. FEDERAL SEED ACT.

The Federal Seed Act restricts the quality of specified forage plant seeds imported into the United States. It establishes maximum limits for the presence of weed seeds and adulterants and minimum limits for live pure seed. It permits the cleaning in bond of seed which does not meet the requirements of the act. All importations of seed subject to the act are sampled by United States customs officers and all samples

are tested by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry. On the basis of these examinations, Collectors of Customs are notified that the seed meets or does not meet the requirements of the Federal Seed Act.

The act also requires all seed or alfalfa and red clover imported into the United States to be colored.

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to determine the adaptability for general agricultural use in the United States of alfalfa and red clover produced in foreign countries. Whenever he finds that seed of alfalfa or red clover produced in any region is not adapted, he directs that such seed be colored ten per cent red. Red clover seed grown in Italy and alfalfa seed grown in Russian Turkestan, South America, and Africa have been designated for ten per cent coloring. Seed of alfalfa and red clover from Canada is colored one per cent violet and from all other countries one per cent green.

XVI. THE IMPORTATION OF LIVE WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

The Act of May 25, 1900, commonly known as the "Lacey Act" prohibits the importation into the United States of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, and such other birds and animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare to be injurious to the interest of agriculture or horticulture. The act further provides that no person shall import into the United States any foreign wild bird or animal except under special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. These restrictions, except on prohibited species, do not apply to the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, nor to wild birds or animals, five or less in number, which are brought into this country by passengers and included in their declaration of personal property in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The purpose of this enactment is to prevent the introduction into the United States of any species of wild birds or animals that may become injurious to our agriculture or horticulture. It is interesting for example, that we have imported into this country 1,500 different species of birds; whereas the number of native birds in this country is not in excess of about 1,200 species and subspecies.

The danger from unrestricted importations lies in the fact that birds and animals that are comparatively harmless in their native habitat may become dangerous and destructive in a new environment, where the ordinary checks of nature are not operative. Many foreign wild animals and birds which may be found useful in aiding in the extermination of rats and mice, for example, are greatly destructive to poultry and other domestic birds and animals; or they may prove destructive to other species of useful wild life or to plants or trees, not found in their native habitat, but which are of extremely great economic importance in the United States. Thus their damage would far outweigh any possible good such birds or animals could do in this country.

A good illustration of the effect of the importation into this country of foreign birds may be seen in the sparrow and the starling, which were introduced in 1852 and 1893, respectively, some years before the enactment of the law and regulations now in effect. It is a noteworthy fact that since the enactment of this law, nearly 31 years ago, no injurious foreign wild-birds or animals have gained a foothold in this country.

There are also other provisions of law which are designed for the protection and preservation of birds within the United States. One of these is the provision that will be found in paragraph 1518 of the Tariff Act of 1930, against the importation of the plumage of wild birds and birds of paradise, aigrettes, egret plumes, and the so-called osprey plumes, etc. (For full text of law, see S.R.A.-B.S. 75)* . Another provision is contained in paragraph 1671 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which reads as follows: "Provided, that the importation of eggs of wild birds be prohibited, except eggs of game birds imported for propagating purposes under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and specimens imported for scientific collections. Another provision is Section 527 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, which forbids the importation of wild animals or birds, dead or alive, from countries that restrict the killing, possession, or exportation of them to the United States, unless accompanied by a certificate of the United States consul for the district from which the mammals or birds are exported that they have not been acquired or exported in violation of the laws of such country. The provision does not apply to migratory game birds brought in by sportsmen returning from hunting trips, if at the time of importation the possession of such birds is not prohibited."

Section 4 of the Act of July 3, 1918, commonly known as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, provides, among other things that:

> It shall be unlawful to import any bird, or part, nest, or egg thereof, captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, or carried contrary to the laws of any Province of the Dominion of Canada in which the same was captured, killed, or taken, or from which it was shipped, transported, or carried.

XVII. THE IMPORTATION OF ADULT HONEY BEES INTO THE UNITED STATES

The importation into the United States of the honey bee in its adult stage is prohibited except for experimental or scientific purposes by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, except from countries which shall have been declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be free from diseases dangerous to adult honey bees.

The disease against which this act was specially directed is caused or associated with a mite known as "Acarapis woodi," which is not known to exist in the United States.

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*Migratory-Bird Treaty-Act Regulations and Text of Federal Laws Relating to Game and Birds, Bureau of Biological Survey, Service and Regulatory Announcements. (S.R.A.-B.S.75, issued April, 1931.)

Since, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the importation of queenbees, with the necessary accompanying worker bees, is the only kind which is necessary for the improvement of the stock of honeybees within the United States, it has been ruled that only queenbees with the necessary accompanying worker bees shall be admitted under these regulations.

(1) Importations under these rules will be limited to the following classes of institutions and persons:

(a) Public institutions, as agricultural colleges, etc., which desire to conduct investigations on races of bees.

(b) An individual engaged in some special field of scientific or experimental work with honeybees, provided there is reason to believe the proposed work will have value as a public service.

(c) Commercial queen breeders who urgently need bees for breeding experiments.

(d) Permission may also be given to import queenbees for experimental and scientific purposes, of certain races which cannot be secured in the United States.

(2) Persons or institutions desiring to import queenbees may submit a statement of their needs to the Department of Agriculture, giving the name and address of the foreign breeder from whom the queenbees are desired. If approved, the Department will transmit an order to the foreign breeder. No queens may be imported directly, but all orders must pass through the Department, which will also receive the queenbees on arrival, determine that the accompanying bees are free from disease, and then transmit the queenbees, with new escort bees and in a new cage, to the importer.

Experience has shown that many queens are saved to the importer by giving them a new cage, with new food and escort bees, as imported bees frequently reach Washington in poor condition, sometimes with only the queen and one or two bees remaining alive, and with food damaged or exhausted.(*)

XVIII. UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

The United States Grain Standards Act of August 11, 1916 provides, in effect, that when grain is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce and is sold by grade, the grade used to designate such grain shall be one of the official grain standards of the United States, fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and if such grain move from or to an inspection point it must be inspected by an inspector licensed under that Act.

There is no provision in the Grain Standards Act requiring that imported grain shall be inspected upon its entry into the United States. In the event such imported grain is re-sold, however, by grade, for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, it becomes subject to the inspec-

(*) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Circular 287, The Occurrence of Diseases of Adult Bees, II. November, 1923.

tion requirements of the Grain Standards Act. Foreign grain shipped through the United States in transit for export is held to be not subject to the provisions of this Act, although the grain inspection service established under the provisions of this Act is available to the importers and exporters of grain, on request.

XIX. COTTON STANDARDS ACT.

Official cotton standards of the United States were first promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 15, 1914, under authority of the United States cotton futures act. On July 26, 1922, the Secretary of Agriculture signed an order, effective August 1, 1923, revising the standards previously promulgated under that statute as re-enacted and amended. The United States cotton standards act of March 4, 1923, which also became operative on August 1, 1923, made the standards established under the cotton futures act the official cotton standards for the purposes of the cotton standards act as well.

The cotton standards act provides in substance, among other things, that it shall be unlawful in or in connection with any transaction or shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any publication of a price or quotation, or in any classification for the purposes of or in connection with any such transaction or shipment, for any person to indicate for any cotton a grade or other class which is of or within the official cotton standards of the United States then in effect, by a name, description, or designation not used in those standards; it being provided, however, that these prohibitions shall not prevent a transaction otherwise lawful by actual sample or on the basis of a private type which is used in good faith and not in evasion of or substitution for the standards.

Application of act to imported cotton: The word "commerce" is defined in the Act to mean "commerce between any State or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof, or between points within the same State or the District of Columbia but through any place outside thereof, or within the District of Columbia;" and the word "cotton" is defined to mean "cotton of any variety produced within the continental United States, including linters." In general, therefore, the statute applies only to interstate and foreign commerce transactions in cotton originating in the United States.

XX. LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, GOVERNING IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES OF FOODS, DRUGS, PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND PLANT AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

(Numbers correspond with sections of memorandum)

II. PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

(1) The Plant Quarantine Act, August 20, 1912, as amended March 4, 1913, March 4, 1917, May 31, 1920, April 13, 1926, and May 1, 1928. An Act to

regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom, and for other purposes.

(2) List of Current Quarantines and Other Restrictive Orders and Miscellaneous Regulations.

(3) Service and Regulatory Announcements, Nos. 1 to 104.

(4) Annual Reports, 1913 to 1930.

(5) Plants and Plant Products, the Entry of which into the United States is Restricted or Prohibited. July 1, 1927. (Reprint from Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 91, April--June, 1927)

III. INSECT PEST ACT.

(1) An Act to Prohibit Importation or Interstate Transportation of Insect Pests, and the Use of the United States Mails for that Purpose. March 3, 1905.

IV. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

(1) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. (Tenth revision) S.R.A., F.D. No. 1. Issued November, 1930.

(2) Definitions and Standards for Food Products. (First Revision) S.R.A., F.D. No. 2, Rev.1., Issued December, 1928. With Supplements 1,2, and 3.

(3) Amendment of July 8, 1930, to Federal Food and Drugs Act and Requirements Thereunder. S.R.A., F.D. No. 4, issued March, 1931.

V. THE TEA ACT.

(1) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Tea Act. S.R.A., T. No. 1, Issued April, 1928. Slightly revised April, 1931.

VI. IMPORT MILK ACT.

(1) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Federal Import Milk Act. S.R.A. I.M. No. 1. Issued July 21, 1927.

VII. INSECTICIDE ACT OF 1910.

Regulations for the Enforcement of the Federal Insecticide Act. (Third revision) S.R.A., I.F. No. 1. Issued October, 1930.

VIII. FEDERAL CAUSTIC POISON ACT.

(1) Regulations for the Enforcement of the Caustic Poison Act. (First revision) S.R.A., C.P. No. 1. Issued January, 1929.

(2) Acceptable Antidotes for Dangerous Caustic or Corrosive Substances Covered by the Federal Caustic Poison Act. S.R.A., C.P. No. 2. Issued April 9, 1928.

IX. FEDERAL NAVAL STORES ACT.

(1) The Naval Stores Act and Regulations for its Enforcement. Miscellaneous Circular No. 22. March, 1924.

(2) Supplement No. 1 to Miscellaneous Circular No. 22. Amendment to Regulations for the Enforcement of the Naval Stores Act. August 12, 1925.

(3) Supplement No. 2 to Miscellaneous Circular No. 22. Notice of Establishment and Promulgation of a Standard for Opaque Rosin. Issued February, 1926.

(4) Supplement No. 3 to Miscellaneous Circular No. 22. Amendment to Regulations for the Enforcement of the Naval Stores Act. Issued August, 1926.

(5) Supplement No. 4 to Miscellaneous Circular No. 22 Notice of Establishment and Promulgation of a Standard for FF Rosin. Issued February, 1929.

(6) Supplement No. 5 to Miscellaneous Circular No. 22 Notice of Establishment and Promulgation of a Standard for Sulphate Wood Turpentine.

X. IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

(1) Regulations Governing the Importation of Domestic Livestock and Other Animals Into the United States. B.A.I. Order 301. Effective on and after May 1, 1927.

(2) Amendment No. 1 to B.A.I. Order 301. December 10, 1927.

(3) Amendment No. 2 to B.A.I. Order 301. March 1, 1931.

(4) Amendment No. 3 to B.A.I. Order 301. February 1, 1931.

(5) Notice and order concerning the importation of animals and meats from countries where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists. B.A.I. Order 326. July 11, 1930.

(6) Amendment No. 1 to B.A.I. Order 326. Notice and order concerning the importation of animals and meats from England in which foot-and-mouth disease exists. September 30, 1930

(7) B. A. I. Order 327. Special regulations governing the movement of livestock between the United States of America and the United Mexican States. March 1, 1931.

XI. IMPORTATION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS, FORAGE, ETC.

(1) Regulations governing the sanitary handling and control of hides, fleshings, hide cuttings, parings, and glue stock, sheepskins and goatskins and parts thereof, hair, wool, and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage, or similar material offered for entry into the United States. B.A.I. Order 313. Effective May 1, 1929.

XII. IMPORTATION OF VIRUSES, SERUMS, TOXINS, ETC.

(1) Regulations Governing the Preparation, Sale, Barter, Exchange, Shipment, and Importation of Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products Intended for Use in the Treatment of Domestic Animals. B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after November 1, 1922.

(2) Amendment 1 to B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after January 1, 1923.

(3) Amendment 2 to B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after February 15, 1923.

(4) Amendment 3 to B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after January 1, 1925.

(5) Amendment 4 to B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after March 1, 1927.

(6) Amendment 5 to B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after March 1, 1921.

(7) Amendment 6 to B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after April 1, 1930.

(8) Amendment 7 to B.A.I. Order 276. Effective on and after Jan. 1, 1931.

XIII. MEAT INSPECTION AND MEAT IMPORTATION ACTS.

(1) Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture. B.A.I. Order 211-Revised. Effective November 1, 1922.

(2) Amendment 1 to B.A.I. Order 211-Revised. Effective on and after February 1, 1923.

(3) Amendment 2 to B.A.I. Order 211-Revised. Effective on and after April 1, 1924.

(4) Amendment 3 to B.A.I. Order 211-Revised. Effective on and after October 1, 1925.

(5) Amendment 4 to B.A.I. Order 211-Revised. Effective on and after October 19, 1925.

(6) Amendment 5 to B.A.I. Order 211-Revised. Effective on and after March 1, 1927.

(7) Amendment 6 to B.A.I. Order 211-Revised. Effective on and after July 3, 1930.

(8) Order Restricting the Importation of Animal Casings. B.A.I. Order 305. Effective on and after December 1, 1927.

XIV. IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

(1) Regulations Governing the Recognition of Breeds and Purebred Animals. B.A.I. Order No. 325. June 18, 1930.

(2) Amendment No. 1 to B.A.I. Order 325. Effective on and after April 10, 1931.

XV. FEDERAL SEED ACT.

(1) Joint Regulations (Third Revision) of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture Under the Federal Seed Act (formerly designated "The Seed Importation Act"), approved August 24, 1912, as amended August 11, 1916, as amended April 26, 1926. S.R.A., B.P.I. 9, issued July, 1926.

XVI. IMPORTATION OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

(1) Migratory-Bird Treaty-Act Regulations and Text of Federal Laws Relating to Game and Birds. S.R.A., B.S. 75. Issued April, 1931.

XVII. IMPORTATION OF ADULT HONEY BEES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

(1) The Occurrence of Diseases of Adult Bees. Dept. Circular No.218. Issued March, 1922.

(2) The Occurrence of Diseases of Adult Bees, II. Dept. Circular No. 287. Issued November, 1923.

XVIII. GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

(1) Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Under the United States Grain Standards Act of August 11, 1916. Office of the Secretary - Circular No. 70, and Amendments. Issued August 15, 1920.

XIX. COTTON STANDARDS ACT.

(1) Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Under the U. S. Cotton Standards Act. S.R.A. No. 125. Effective May 1, 1931. (Agricultural Economics)

(2) Standards for Cotton Classification in the United States and Abroad. S.R.A. No. 92. Issued August, 1925. (Agricultural Economics).